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Product categories



Article 2.3 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The term "cosmetic" used in this law refers to articles with mild action on the human body, which are intended to be applied to the human body through rubbing, sprinkling or other similar methods, aiming to clean, beautify and increase the attractiveness, alter the appearance or to keep the skin or hair in good condition

Cosmetic products (meaning as beauty products) = 2 different product categories in Japan

- Cosmetics
- Quasi-drugs, which are products containing an active ingredient with a weak but real pharmacological activity on the human body (while not falling into the category of drugs)

Action

Cosmetics = maintaining beauty

Quasi-Drug = prevention, modification

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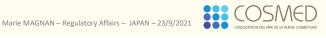
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Focus Quasi-Drugs

Quasi-drugs (non-exhaustive)

Anti-dandruff
Whitening
Anti-acne
Anti-bacterial
Anti-chapping
Against drought
Medicated soaps
Hair care
Deodorant
Anti-perspirant
Product for hair regrowth
Hair dyes
Perm products
Toothpaste
Bath salts

Products for breath

Oral care



Cosmetics may fall in the quasi-drugs category depending on ingredients, claims...

- ⇒ Pharmaceutical ingredient
- ⇒ Lexical field for claims
- \Rightarrow Claims not permitted for cosmetics

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Focus Quasi-Drugs





Excipients: subject to positive ingredient list or possibility to use new

Actives: list of recognized actives or possibility to use a new actives Colorants: id. cosmetics

- Pre-Marketing Registration and Approval (PMDA)
- Comprehensive documentation for active ingredient
- Complete verification of product and claimed effects
- Possibility of following a monograph for some products
- Specific labelling (term "quasi-drug" mandatory)





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Ingredients

Regulated by the Safety Standard for cosmetics:

- **Prohibited substances** List in annex of Standard for Cosmetics (30 substances) + Class I and II lists of the CSCL (Japanese REACH-like regulation) + Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act
- Restricted substances
- Authorized preservatives
- Permitted UV filters (positive list of UV absorbers only)



Positive list for dyes:

Order No. 30 of 31 August 1966 for tar-based dyes Other types of dyes (natural...) considered as normal ingredients







Other ingredients:

"The ingredients of cosmetic products, including the impurities they contain, must not contain anything that could cause infection or make the use of cosmetic products hazardous to health" - Standard for Cosmetics



- under the responsibility of the company repsonsible for putting on the market
- security check
- should not be considered as pharmaceutical (ingredients with medicinal effect or listed in the Japanese pharmacopoeia)

<u>List of "pharmaceutical" substances authorized in cosmetics</u>

MHLW (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) notification n°0524001 - May 2004

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Labelling of cosmetic products

- Name and Address of Marketing License Holder
- · Product name
- · Batch number
- · Net weight
- · List of ingredients (Japanese INCI)
- Expiry date for cosmetics specified by MHLW announcement
- · Precautions for use, instructions for use
- · Country of origin

=> Labeling in Japanese

<u>Voluntary standards:</u> "Codes on Fair Competition regarding the representations of cosmetics" on labelling and claims, which are widely observed in Japan

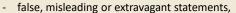
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Cosmetic claims

Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations Prohibited:



- Assigning unprovable properties to the product
- Claims associated with quasi-drugs or drugs for cosmetics



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hair and	Using fragrance to reduce unpleasant hair and scalp odors	
3 Keep hair	Keep hair and scalp healthy	
4 Give moi:	Give moisture and sheen to hair	
3 Keep hair 4 Give mois 5 Moisturiz	Moisturize hair and scalp	
	r and scalp moist	
7 Make hai	r supple	
8 Make hai	r easier to brush	
9 Keep hair	r lustrous	
10 Give lust	er to hair	
11 Stop dar	druff and itching	
12 Control d	andruff and itching	
	ent and maintain hair and oil content	
14 Prevent h	nair breakage and frizzing	
15 Improve	and maintain hair pattern	
16 Prevent h	nair static electricity	
17 Cleanse	skin (by removing dirt)	
cleansing	blemishes and rashes (by ı – facial wash)	
19 Condition	skin	

21	Keep the skin healthy	
22	Prevent skin roughness	
23	Firm the skin	
24	Moisten the skin	
25	Supplement and preserve skin moisture and oil content	
26	Keep skin supple	
27	Protect the skin	
28	Prevent skin dryness	
29	Soften skin	
30	Provide the skin with tension	
31	Give luster to skin	
32	Make skin smooth	
33	Make beards easier to shave	
34	Condition skin after shaving	
35	Prevent heat rashes (powder)	
36	Prevent sunburn	
27	Prevent skin splotches and	





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Importation

Japanese importer's responsibilities:

- Quality and safety of cosmetics
- · Evaluate production management and quality control of
- Keep all reports on these products for 5 years
- Establish a system capable of providing reliable information to respond to consumers (queries, quality complaints, product withdrawals, etc.)
- Report a safety issue within 30 days to MHLW



Marketing License: authorizes the importer to put cosmetics on the market Manufacturer's License: if the final packaging, the labelling in Japanese or the storage of a cosmetic product is done on Japanese soil





Other information

Good Quality Practices (GQP) -

- Importer (MAH)
- ⇒ To maintain the quality of the products marketed
- \Rightarrow Product quality control
- \Rightarrow Defects treatment / Removal
- ⇒ Documentary archive (5 years)

ISO 22716 standard

Good Manufacturing Practices in Cosmetics

- ⇒ Recognized in Japan
- \Rightarrow A GMP certificate will be requested at import

ISO 16128 standard

Natural and organic cosmetic ingredients

 \Rightarrow Recognized in Japan



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